

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable consideration of this application, in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 23-43 are pending in the application.

In the outstanding Office Action, Claims 24, 27, 28, and 30-33 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baranowsky et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,732,359, hereinafter Baranowsky) in view of Kaibo (Nikkei Communications, 10-19-1998, pp. 94-105, hereinafter Kaibo); Claims 34-43 were allowed; and Claims 25-26 and 29 were indicated as containing allowable subject matter.

Applicants acknowledge with appreciation the indication of allowable subject matter.

Applicants acknowledge with appreciation the personal interview between the Examiner and Applicants' representative on June 17, 2005. During the interview, the Examiner acknowledged that Baranowsky only describes a single dual-mode telephone capable of satellite and cellular communications whereas Applicants' claimed invention is directed to a mobile station connected to a satellite-based system by radio and a mobile station connected to a ground-based system by radio.

Briefly recapitulating, Claim 23 is directed to a mobile communication system connection control method. The mobile communication system includes a) a mobile station connected to a satellite-based system by radio, b) a mobile station connected to a ground-based system by radio, and c) a public telephone network which sends an incoming request to the two mobile stations. The method includes 1) registering positions of the respective mobile stations in system groupings to which the respective mobile stations correspond; 2) storing information about the registration of a position of one mobile station at a memory address specified for the corresponding mobile station; 3) storing information for identifying the other mobile station at the specified memory address; 4) retrieving information about a

position registration at a memory address specified for any of the mobile stations according to the incoming request sent from the public telephone network; 5) retrieving the information for identifying the other mobile station, which is stored at the memory address for the corresponding position registration information when an incoming call is undeliverable to the corresponding mobile station depending on the retrieved position registration information; and 6) delivering an incoming call to the other mobile station according to the retrieved identification information. Applicants' claimed method allows for routing calls incoming from a PSTN to either a) the mobile station connected to a satellite-based system by radio or b) the mobile station connected to a ground-based system by radio depending on the availability of either of these two separate mobiles.<sup>1</sup>

Baranowsky describes a single mobile terminal apparatus that operates in both cellular and satellite networks. That is, Baranowsky describes a dual mode terminal device. The terminal device has five different operating modes. It operates in a satellite only mode, a cellular only mode, an autoroam with satellite priority mode, an autoroam with cellular priority mode, and autoroam with cellular home location register (HLR) priority mode. The terminal apparatus monitors the cellular operation and satellite operation concomitantly. A cellular call may be seamlessly handed off to the satellite system.<sup>2</sup>

However, Baranowsky fails to disclose or suggest Applicants' recited method of registering locations of separate mobiles (i.e., separate cellular and satellite mobiles) and routing an incoming call to a second of these separate mobiles when the first of these separate mobiles is unavailable.

Kaibo also describes a dual-mode terminal device. However, like Baranowsky, Kaibo fails to disclose or suggest Applicants' recited method of registering locations of separate

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<sup>1</sup> Figure 5, specification, page 21, line 5 – page 22, line 23.

See also, Figure 4, page 19, line 21 – page 21, line 4.

<sup>2</sup> Baranowsky, abstract.

Application No. 10/019,445  
Reply to Office Action of May 11, 2005

mobiles (i.e., separate cellular and satellite mobiles) and routing an incoming call to a second of these separate mobiles when the first of these separate mobiles is unavailable.

MPEP §706.02(j) notes that to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. Also, the teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Without addressing the first two prongs of the test of obviousness, Applicants submit that the Official Action does not present a *prima facie* case of obviousness because both Baranowsky and Kaibo fail to disclose all the features of Applicants' claimed invention.

Accordingly, in light of the previous discussion, Applicants respectfully submit that the present application is in condition for allowance and respectfully request an early and favorable action to that effect.

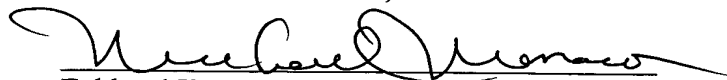
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